

no. 7655. NANSEMOND COUNTY: low pinelands east of Whaleyville, nos. 7656, 7657 (7.5 dm. high, with about 40 heads in larger plants); sandy roadside thicket bordering pine woods, south of Piney Grove School, northwest of Whaleyville, no. 7658, very abundant and handsome, with corymbs up to 2 dm. across. GREENSVILLE COUNTY: sphagnous bog about 1 mile northwest of Dahlia, nos. 8869, 9172. See pp. 367, 370.

LIATRIS SPICATA (L.) Willd. SUSSEX COUNTY: moist pinelands just southeast of Waverly, no. 7660, very abundant.

As pointed out on p. 366, *Liatris spicata* in Virginia and the Carolinas is chiefly montane.

(To be continued)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON UNITED STATES PLANTS

ROBERT F. MARTIN

Among the plants on the desk of the late Doctor F. V. Coville at the time of his death was a *Juncus* collected in the La Sal National Forest, southeastern Utah, *R. E. Mellenthin 3*, 20 June, 1912, tentatively determined as *J. interior* Wiegand. A check against authentic material of this species in the National Herbarium supports this identification and establishes a record for this species in Utah. The specimen is in the herbarium of the Forest Service, no. 4987.

Last year a fresh specimen of *Solanum rostratum* Dunal was transmitted for determination to the Bureau of Plant Industry by Mr. J. Parish, Agricultural Agent, Grand County, Utah. I think this is the first record of the plant in Utah, at any rate it is not included in Tidestrom's *Flora*. The specimen was collected at Moab in the county mentioned, where Mr. Parish observed, "It is getting pretty common."

Although described from Texas near the New Mexico line, *Selenia dissecta* Torr. appears not to have been reported from the latter state. It is represented in the herbarium of the National Arboretum by *M. W. Talbot 921*, collected along a roadside near Capitan, Lincoln County, 12 April, 1929.

On 14 July, 1934, I found a growth of *Festuca myuros* L. in a roadside ditch half way up the Blue Ridge near Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia. This species has not been reported from West Virginia. The specimen, my 207, is in the herbarium of West Virginia University.

I have determined as *Carex Bushii* Mackenzie a plant collected by *Wilbert Frye*, 20 May, 1935, Okonoko, Hampshire County, West Virginia. Mackenzie, while listing bordering states, made no mention of West Virginia material in his treatment in *North American Flora*, and I offer this as a first record. The specimen is in the herbarium of the National Arboretum.

JUNCUS BRACHYCEPHALUS (Engelm.) Buch., forma **hexandrus**, f. n., a forma typica staminibus 6 differt.

TYPE in the herbarium of West Virginia University, collected on low, sandy marl border of the east side of Cedar Lake, Lagrange County, INDIANA, 19 Sept., 1933, *Chas. C. Deam 54539A*. Also represented in the National Herbarium by *H. C. Beardslee*, Aug. 1890, Cheboygan County, MICHIGAN, and by *F. V. Coville*, 23 Aug. 1886, Welland County, ONTARIO.

Since this peculiarity in otherwise typical material of *J. brachycephalus* causes it to key out in our manuals to *J. caesariensis* Coville (*J. asper* Engelm., not Sauz ), an entirely different plant known only from southern New Jersey and southeastern Virginia, it seems well to give it formal recognition. To one lacking herbarium material of *J. caesariensis* the confusion would probably be accentuated by a tendency of the lower leaves of the present form (as well as the species) to become minutely scabrous. This roughness is much less pronounced than in *J. caesariensis*. The latter species is also at once distinct by its narrower inflorescence and larger perianth-segments, about 4.5 mm. in length, those of the present plant being only 2–2.5 mm. long. The seeds, too, are very different; in *J. caesariensis* they are long-tailed at either end and have a total length of 2 mm., while those of *J. brachycephalus* and its form are .7–1 mm. long. The caudate seeds of the present form will distinguish it from *J. articulatus* L., in case of its being sought under that species.

CALLIRHO  INVOLUCRATA (T. & G.) Gray, var. **Bushii** (Fernald), comb. nov. *C. Bushii* Fernald, RHODORA 11: 51. 1909.

Last year in starting a study of North American *Malveae*, I annotated all sheets of this as *C. involucrata*. I am now convinced that such treatment was more than conservative, and feel that this plant from southern Missouri and northern Arkansas can be well treated as a variety. Its intergrades and absence of good floral or carpellary characters restrain me from conserving its specific status. I am now naming *Callirho * as follows:

Calyx subtended by an involucre.

Peduncles several-flowered; leaves mostly simple, triangular
C. triangulata (Leavenw.) Gray.

Peduncles 1-flowered; leaves lobed, divided or dissected.

Annual; stem simple, erect; leaves 5-lobed or divided; lateral
 walls of carpel very thin.....*C. scabriuscula* Robinson.

Perennial from a thickened, often tuberous tap-root; lateral
 walls of carpel firm.

Primary divisions of the leaves mostly entire; pubescence
 generally appressed.....*C. Papaver* (Cav.) Gray.

Primary divisions of the leaves toothed to dissected;
 pubescence in part spreading.

Leaves divided nearly to the base, the segments lance-
 olate to linear; plant procumbent....*C. involucrata* (T. & G.) Gray.

Leaves lobed, the segments broader; plant erect or
 ascending.....*C. involucrata* var. *Bushii* (Fernald) Martin.

Calyx not subtended by an involucre.

Perennial from a thickened tap-root; carpels rugose-reticulate
 on the back.

Calyx and carpels (at least on top) plainly strigose-pubescent
C. alcaeoides (Michx.) Gray.

Calyx and carpels glabrous or essentially so.....*C. digitata* Nutt.

Annual; carpels nearly smooth on the back.....*C. leiocarpa* Martin.
 (*C. pedata* Gray, p. p., not *Nuttallia pedata* Nutt. ex Hook.)

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ANOTHER NEW HAMPSHIRE STATION FOR RHODODENDRON MAXI-
 MUM.—On July 16, 1928, accompanied by my wife and Mrs. T. L.
 Storer as guide, I visited a native colony of *Rhododendron maximum*
 L. at Adams Pond in the extreme southwest corner of Strafford, New
 Hampshire. It has long been known to some of the farmers of the
 vicinity, but apparently never before reported in this journal nor
 represented by a specimen in the Herbarium of the New England
 Botanical Club.

The colony consists of many seedlings and numerous older plants,
 reaching a maximum height of 3-4 meters. They may be found
 scattered along the southeast shore for a distance of about 200 meters.
 Judging from the town boundaries, as plotted on the U. S. Geological
 Survey map, some of the plants are in Strafford, but the main colony
 is in Pittsfield. Although easily accessible, there was little or no
 evidence of destruction by thoughtless gardeners. A few late blooms
 were still persisting at the time of our visit.—R. J. EATON, Cambridge,
 Mass.